SEYMOUR.

Enthusiastic Reception in Buffalo.

Eight Thousand Persons in Attendance.

Mr. Seymour's Opening Campaign Speech.

Greenbacks for the Bondholder as Well as for the Laborer.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather an im-sense crowd gathered in the large skating rink to car Heratio Seymour make his opening speech of the campaign. Long before the hour for speaking was crowded with about 8,000 people. aly two days were given for preparation and yet a alliant torchlight procession of 4,000 or 5,000 peo-e in uniform escorted the distinguished speaker rance. James Humphreys, chairman of the meet clock, when Governor Seymour delivered an elo-neut, inspressive and stirring address, saying:—

PELL OW CITIZENS-The first words uttered by the teput Mean Convention in their resolutions congra-late A the country upon the success of their scheme f responstruction. The last words uttered by their ion is a failure, that the South is still in a condition of rebellion, that its social disorders demand the presence of great armies, and that the first duty of oo agress when it meets will be to turn reconstructed ergia out of the Union again. (Applause.) At the outset of this canvass the republican party be continued in power upon the and that it had governed the counthe past four years wisely and demanded a popular approval of well, and thus demanded a popular approval of their poncy. After a full discussion of three months touching the wisdom, the integrity of the policy of es it is found that order has not been restored at the South; that the burdens of debt have not aghtened nor the evils of oppressive taxation lifted off from the labor and industry of the country, as

Driven from their first ground and feeling that the eople of this country were unwilling to approve r acts, they now try to hold power by making people believe, not that they have done well, that the democratic party would do prove this they aver that the success of the cratic ticket will involve the country again in civil war. They feel that nothing short of civil war would be worse. (Cheers.) They have declared that dramatic, I am to be sent to my final account by the hands of my political supporters, and General Blair laws as ruthlessly as General Meade now stamps onthins same republican party. If I am to go to my last account I trust I shall be judged in another world by a kinger and more charitable tribunal than my republican friends have proved to be. (Laughter.) If the democratic ticket is elected and General Blair should reach the Presidential ronted by a republican Senate, by a House of Repre sentatives full of generals, by the army of the United Grand Armies of the Republic, under the mand of their own candidate for the whom they declare to be the captain of the age, and yet we are rely told that, standing alone, shackled by Consional restraints, he can crush out all this opposis true then General Rigir is either the most men who ever disgraced public positions. (Cheers.)

Now I admit there is a fear in the minds of the re-publican leaders, but it is not this absurd fear; it

tarned to its financial and political policy, is reaching conclusions which will sweep them from political policy, is reaching conclusions which will sweep them from political policy, is reaching conclusions which will sweep them from political policy, is reaching to change front on the eve of battle. I propose in the course of the canass, on occasions like this, to discuss the policy and conduct of the men in power. To-night I must confine myself to a few points; elsewere I shall speak of other wrongs and errors. When this war ended, nearly four years ago, it left the Southern States discreptable and inspectively to the southern States discreptable and inspectify to the southern States discreptable and can to bear its burdens fell upon the republican party. The difficulties of the task were increased by the fact that its population was made up of two distinct races, one of which had been held in slavery and was now suddenly called upon, unturored as they were, to act a new part in our social and political system. I do not wish to underrate the difficulties with which they had to contend, but the magnitude of these difficulties demanded that they should enter upon the task in a wise, great and thoughtful way. Armies alone cannot bring back prosperity or a due sense of the value of order to a community. They can only restrait violence. The two great objects to be kept in view were to give all classes that prosperity which tended to make mendate and the sense of the waite of order to a community. They can only restrait violence. The two great objects to be kept in view were to give all classes that prosperity which tended to make mendate the sense of the waite of order to a community. They can only restrait violence. The two great distributions of the sense of th

fair minded, thoughtful republicans will ca down and look over this action and not fe the policy of his party has been unwise and it THE NATIONAL BANKS—INJUSTICE TO THE During the progress of the war another di-grew up which excited alarm in the minds thoughtful men. It was found as our debt re-its great yolume that the government he hongital men. It was found as our debt rabed up he great volume that the government beads were taken in the Northern Atlantic States and the Writer that the government beads were taken in the Northern Atlantic States and the Union was thus divided into debtor and creditor States. This is a perlious relationship. It could have been mitigated if there had been a wise and ecoylomical administration, which should have kept down the volume of indebtedness. But the men fo power as wife to do another thing. They forewe out of existence by heavy taxation the currency of all State banks. They thus grasped the exclusive power of issuing paper money. They gave to the holders of government bonds the privilege of issuing bank bills under what is known as a national banking system. This was a privilege of oncomous value. I will not stop now to discuss the windom of that system. As Governer of this State I returned a law authorizing our banks to organize under that system, because I saw, as far back as 1883, that it imperilled the future harmony of our tion. The point to which I wish to call your attention is the unwise and unjust manner in which tiggreat privilege was distributed. Wise men would look to see how it could be given out, so as to minister to the general prosperity of our country. But regardless of all this, this great monopoly our debt but our currency was sectionalized. While the State of Massachusetts, with about 1,100,000 inhabitants, has about \$57,000,000 of this currency, the State of Rhode Island they have about forty dollars to each inhabitant; while in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States they have only about eight dollars. If so much currency is good for Massachusetts, why is it not a good thing out west! (Cheers.) But the injustice of this lack of foresight and statesmanship. It is no answer to say, in justification of this inequality, that the West Hongitand States when he would they avoid the end when the proportion was to be disregarded, it should have been done in favor of the ver

paper made for purposes so essential and meritorious, so amply secured and having about it every feature which commands credit, commands the monstrous interest of ten or twelve per cent? This is a very grave question, affecting the welfare of every citizen of our land. There is a great wrong here at the very basis of the business prosperity and personal comfort of the citizens of these United States. When the Western dealer in produce goes to the bankers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo or other commercial centres of the West and offers a draft payable at short date in an Easiern city, of undoubted credit, to get the currency to buy the wheat, beef, pork or wool of the Western farmer, he is charged this monstrous interest, and when he objects that it is ruinous and unjust, he is told that the banker can do no better, that he has no currency of his own, that he cannot get it for himself, that the whole volume authorized by Congress has been taken up mainly in the Eastern states, that in order to get this currency he (the banker) must go to the East and borrow it, and must pay an interest for its use, and then he must charge all that interest and another interest sa compensation for himself. Then, says the borrower, I find that I must pay interest to two bankers. Is it right that Rhode Island, or Massachusetts, or New York should have the share of currency which belongs to our Western States? Are not we, the citizens of the West, forced to pay to these Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you, the banker of the longs to our Western States? Are not we, the citizens of the West, forced to pay to these Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you, the banker of the West or the banker of the East ten or twelve per cent interest when I ought to pay but one-half of that amount, I must take it out of the price which I pay to the farmer for his produce. Now all this is true, and here is a great wrong, which tends to produce ill feeling between the States, a jealousy of the creditor States and a sense of injury which harms the national credit. This unwise distribution of the currency lies at the foundation of much of the feeling in certain sections of our country against the bondholders. It is no unusual thing to see it stated in the papers of Chicago and other Western cities that the grain market is checked for the want of that currency which rightly belongs to that section. Not only is the farmer thus paid a lower price for his produce, but the carriers upon our lakes and canals and the whole commerce of our country, internal and foreign, are injured by this fack of foresight on the part of our rulers. (Applause.) But the evil does not stop here. When the currency has been used to place the agricultural products in the markets of the East and is no longer needed for those purposes it plies up in vast volumes in the cities of New York and Boston during the winter months. Those who hold are imputient to have it profitably employed. They invulge borrowers to use it for purposes that end in those wild and demoralizing speculations that have done so much to corrupt the morals and destroy the habits of industry, which can alone make a people truly prosperous. Not unfrequently it is used agains to buy up the beef, pork, flour and grain in the hands of Eastern holders and in the warehouses of our commercial cities; and to put up their prices against the laborator and the mass of the states maniship uncer this same national banking system care had been use for that capital there, which w

have been use for that capital there, which would have promoted the prosperity and advanced the healthy enterprise of those great and growing communities.

This error of our rulers is attended with another great evil. There was no provision made for the south; no care taken to revive its prosperity, so that its people might aid in advancing the prosperity of our land. It is for our interest as well as theirs that their pursuits should again be made prosperous. We find that this error in the distribution of our currency is cursing our business with enormous rates of interest, lessens the prices which the farmer gets for his produce, injures our carriers and harms both our domestic and foreign commerce. This great flagrant national evil should have been corrected; but it has not even received the attention of the party in power. (Cheers.)

GREENBACKS FOR THE BONDHOLDER AS WELL AS FOR THE LABORER.

There are other great wrongs to which I will briefly allede and which I will discuss more at length on other occasions. We say that taxation should be equal upon every species of property according to its real value. The republicans say so too. They declare in their fourth resolution that it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized. With this declaration upon their lips will they tell us why, for four years, they have allowed this conceded injustice to remain upon the statute books? How can we believe that they mean what they say? They charge upon us that we are in favor of repudiation. Have those who make this charge frankly said how they mean to deal with the public creditor? We have said, when the agreement was that he should be paid in gold, he should have it, and when the contract did not define in what he should be paid in souther to place the claims of the public creditor among the sacred things of a nation's faith. (Cheers.) We have sread things of a nation's faith. (Cheers.) we have tried to maintain a policy of security which should make his debt sure, and of wisdom, which should put

Movements of Governor Seymour and Party.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22, 1868. Governor Seymour, accompanied by Sanford E. Church, Francis Lernan and A. Schell, will leave at twenty minutes past eleven. Friday morning and be at thereiand in the evening, at hidianapolis Mon-day evening, at Columbus, Onlo, Tuesday evening, at Phobung Wednesday evening, and at Philadel-phia Friday evening.

ns for city and county offices and for the Assembly and Congress were made last night by the Tammany, Mozart and Union organ-

Meeting of Delegates at Tammany Hall Nomination of Candidates—Arrangemen

ior Grand Ratification Meeting—Speeches of Judge Garvin, T. C. Field, &c. Last evening the Democratic County Convention was held in Tammany Hall. There was a very numerous attendance of delegates from every ward in the city. The candidates for the city offices were nominated by acclamation and consequently little excitement was manifested throughout the proceed-

The Convention was called to order by W. M. Tweed and on motion of C. G. CORNELL Judge Gar

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a brief address, al Inded to the qualifications of the democratic candi-date for the Presidency. Personally and officially he submitted that Seymour possessed all the attributes of a wise legislator and an efficient statesman. He had, moreover, proved himself a pure and disinter-ested friend to the democracy, as well as a stanch supporter of the constitution. (Applause.) The speaker also alluded in eulogistic terms to General Blair, characterizing him as one of the ablest defend-ers of the Union in the late rebellion. The elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, which had alskirmishes, for the real battle was vet to come, and ne leis connuent that the true and sincere principles of the democratic party would prove triumphant, notwithstanding all the corrupt influence that might be brought to bear against them. (Applause.) Some routine business having been disposed of the roll of delegates was called and a letter from General Nagle declining the City Registership having been read, the following nominations were made by general acclamation:—

Mr. Thomas C. Field said they had come of to nominate the candidates for prominent offices of this city, and he could heartily congratulate the delegates on the result of their labors. The convencents of the result of their labors. Every man had Mr. Thomas C. Field said they had come together to nominate the candidates for promment offices of this city, and he could heartily congratulate the delegates on the result of their labors. The convention had been unanimous. Every man had had an opportunity of expressing his opinion, and in his (the speaker's) judgment, and, indeed, in the judgment of the convention, they had not for years presented any candidates so calculated to raily to their support the enfire democracy of the city of New York. (Applause.) And he would observe that the present action of the convention would be well weighed throughout the city, and upon it, to a great extent, would depend the action not only of the State of New York, but perhaps that of the entire country. After alluding in complimentary terms to the efforts of Tammany Hall strenuous endeavors to support the democracy of the country and its devoluon to the flag of the Union, the speaker proceeded to dwell on the importance of united action and perseverance, for upon the energies and determination of the democratis themselves rested their hopes of success. True, for the last few days—whether by design or accident, design it was alleged—the organ upon which they had renied wavered, but the democracy faftered not. (Cheers.) It would yet struggle for the standard bearers of the party, for with the candidates they had nominated the democracy were and would be satisfied. And he would say that upon the result of the election of the candidates for New York depended the success of the democracy of the Union. Moreover, he would unhesitatingly aver that in case they were beaten down, in case this great Empire State was wrested from the democracy, the great seal which had so far protected the liberties of the people would also be stricken down. Adverting to the radical policy in regard to negro suffrage he earnestly entreated those present to prepare themselves for the forthcoming struggle; for if by any fault of theirs they falled to achieve the grand object the consequences would be d

(Cheers.)
The Chairman, after briefly dilating upon the present prospect of affairs, announced that a grand monster ratification meeting—one it was intended should surpass anything of the kind held in this city for years—would take place on Tuesday evening next, when it was expected the standard bearers of the democratic party, Horatic Seym would address the assemblage. The meeting then adjourned.

Constitutional Union Conventions. The Constitutional Union County Convention last ight nominated the following ticket:-

ight nominated the following ticket:—
Register.—Michael Connolly.
Justice of the Supreme Court.—Denis McMahon.
City Judge.—Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.
Supervisor.—William M. Tweed.
The Democratic Union Congressional Convention

The Democratic Union Congressional Convention of the Fourth Congressional district met last night and nominated John Fox,
The Democratic Union Congressional Convention of the Pith district met last night and nominated General Nelson Taylor unanimously.
The Democratic Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional district met last night and nominated 8, 8, Cox as their candidate.
The Democratic Union Congressional Convention of the Seventh district met last night and adjourned, without making any nomination, until Tuesday evening next.

Mozart Hall Democratic Assembly Nomina

tions.

The Mozart Asssembly Convention of the First dis trict met last night and nominated Charles Reilly A committee was appointed to tender him the nomi nation, and the Convention adjourned to Monday

ganized, with Felix Murphy in the chair, and nomi-

ganized, with Felix hurphy in the chair, and nomnated Dennis Burns.

The Convention of the Fourth district last night
nominated John Galyin.

The Convention of the Fifth district met last evening and nominated Christopher Johnson.

The Convention of the Sixth district met last evening and nominated Frederick Zimmer.

The Convention of the Seventh district met last
evening and nominated John Folan.

The Convention of the Eighth district adjourned
without nominating, to meet next Thursday evening.

The Convention of the Tweifth district met last night and nominated Henry Wollman.
The Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly district nominated James Irving.
The Convention of the Thirteenth district nominated Asahel R. Herrick.
The Convention of the Fifteenth district met last night and nominated Joseph Blumenthal.

Empire Democratic Campaign Club. held on Thursday evening, October 22, the following

neid on Thursday evening, October 22, the following gentlemen were endorsed, subject to the Tammany Hall Copvention:— For City Judge.—Gunning S. Bedford, Jr. For Congress.—Eighth district, James Brooks. For Assembly —Fifteenth district, Alexander Frear; Eleventh district, Peter Trainor.

United Democratic Legion of the Twenty

ond Ward-Large Attendance—Speech of Richard O'Gorman—Grent Enthusiasm. Last evening the United Democratic Legion, num-bering some 800 members, held a meeting in Forty-third street, at their hall, near Ninth avenue. The meeting was called to order by Edmond Connolly, Esq., who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced

Mr. O'Gorman.
Mr. O'Gorman commenced by congratulating the audience on the moderate tone that both the great audience on the moderate tone that both the great political parties have adopted in discussing the political issues of the day, and said:—The questions at issue were not mere party questions, but they affected equally men of all parties and all sections of the United States. The idea of supposing that the large proportion of the people of the Northern States who composed the democratic party were what is called disloyal, or that they had any other desires at heart than the that they had any other desire at heart than the presperity of the whole Union, through which the safety and happiness of themselves and their chil-dren were to be perpetuated, was absurd. The and the assurance of a permanent government under which they shall have the protection of law for life

means by which these objects can be best attained. In his Mr. O'Gorman's) opinion the means which her republican party profess to adopt would not be the control of the theory of the comming election and the ruin of its republic of the comming election was, is the United States of diloyal. The question to be decided by the people at the coming election was, is the United States of diloyal. The question to be decided by the people at the coming election was, is the United States and lood need by its ancient constitution and the coming election was, is the United States and lood need by the means of the people of the wash country it is at this present moment. Since the origin was needful on the part of the people of this vast country it is at this present moment. Since the origin was the related over the country it is at this present moment. Since the origin was the related over the country it is at this present moment. Since the origin was the related of the profess of the theory would be distinct of the people of this vast country it is at this present moment. Since the origin of the people of the vast country it is at this present moment. The result of the great republic of republics would perish forever. This idea was obnazious and dangerous, and if frest found expression in the New England States. The cases of the theory of the people of the Northern States was suppressed by the valor of the people of the Northern States was suppressed by the valor of the people of the Northern States was suppressed by the valor of the people of the Northern States was suppressed by the valor of the people of the Northern States was suppressed by the valor of the people of the Northern States was all the feat of the people of the Northern States was all the feat o

BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Ward Nominations Thirteenth Ward.-For Supervisor, J. M. C. Lynch James King is the nominee of the independent demo-crats in this ward. Mr. Howell Smith is the republi-

Fourteenth Ward.—There was a contest in this ward for the Aldermanship between Frank Nolan, Patrick Smith and Michael Fahey. Mr. Nolan re-ceived 650 votes, Mr. Smith 409 and Mr. Fahey 1S1. Mr. Nolan was declared the nominee, For constant Yank McGlinn was nominated by an aimost unani-

tank medium was nominated by mous vote.

Fifteenth Ward.—For Supervisor, George A. Dugan.

Sixteenth Ward.—For Alderman, Herman L. Guck.

Seventeenth Ward.—For Supervisor, Joseph Droll.

Eighteenth Ward.—For Alderman, Peter Totans.

Nineteenth Ward.—For Supervisor, Marvin Cross.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NEWS.

General Grant and the Israelites

etter, written by a gentleman of this city to, and sympathizing with, a distinguished Israelite who has recently expressed his preference for General

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, 1868.

ADOLPH MOSES, ESQ.:—
DEAR SIE—Please excuse the liberty of thus informally addressing you as a perfect stranger. I am induced to do ao, desiring to express my pleasure and satisfaction derived from your letter to the New YORK HERALD relative to General Grant and the is-

York HERALD relative to General Grant and the Israelites.

I, too, am an Israelite and have been a republican since the breaking cut of the late war. About Order No. 11, I have been as much inconsed and condemned it as much as any israelite or citizen in the country. In my lest, prior to the meeting of the Chicago Convention, I wrote to Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, a friend of mine for years, setting forth to him in the strongest terms the objections I had, and Israelites generally, against General Grant, and why they desired, both republicans and democrats, that he should not be nominated.

craity, against General Grant, and why they desired, both republicans and democrats, that he should not be nominated.

He was afterwards nominated; but in the meantime I had gained information through Israelites bearing upon the matter, which if it did not amount to a satisfactory Solution considerably mitigated my embarrassment on the subject.

About that time I observed the democratic press throughout the country taking the matter up and representing to the people that the Jews, as a class, would oppose the election of General Grant for President. I felt then aiready condident that a reaction in favor of the General would eventually take place, especially on the part of all Jews who have formerly been and still remain republicans. In consequence thereof I published an article in the Cincinnati Commercial on the 3d of July last for the purpose of dispelling the then generally prevailing opinion that the Jews as a class were really opposed to General Grant. Experienced at the time considerable abuse and continuity here and elsewhere, but soon had the satisfaction to find that my sentiments expressed in that article were being taken up, endorsed and corroborated all over the Northern States by most able and influential coreligionists. The opposition pressum entirely silenced now on the subject everywhere, and even Dr. Wise, editor of the Israelite, has long since become reconciled.

seems entirely silenced now on the subject everywhere, and even Dr. Wise, editor of the laraetite, has long since become reconciled.

I must further state to you that afterward I went to see General Grant white on a visit at his father's, in Covington, and was received by him in a most cordial manner, without even the formality of an introduction. I stated to him the object of my visit, being to receive from him some information in regard to Order No. 11, to which his humble servant and the Javes generally take serious exception. I approached him very reluctantly. He thereupon in the kindest manner assured me of his perfect willingness to furnish me all the information relative to Order No. 11. He conversed with me near two hours and chiedy about this order matter. The explanations which I received from him, I venture to assert, are sufficient to remove and obliterate every vestige of objection against him on the part of every fair-minded and reasonable israelite, and would impel them to a still more hearty support of the party which put the General in nomination, unless he were an israelite win never acted and does not now sympathize with the republican party and its principles.

General Grant gave me permission to publish the substance of our conversation if I desired so to do, but I refrained for the following reasons:—Pirst, because I know the democratic press would make it appear a bid for Jewish votes on the part of General Grant, though laudable his motive; and, second, when the time arrived when I intended to publish it there had already such a great change taken place in the sentiment of the Israelites on the subject that I regarded it then, as now, needless. Knowing full well how ably you wield the pen and how great your influence among our coreligionists, I concluded to volunteer the information herein contained for you to make use of, and also permit you to use my name if you deem it essential.

Respectfully yours, &c.

Packer's (republican) official majority for Concress in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district is 2,696. A despatch from St. Louis to a radical paper states that General Frank P. Blair has been disfranchised for dislovalty-that he cannot vote at the next election in his own city. How sweet and lovely it is to fight for one's country!

ton Courier says to effect a change candidates at this juncture would have, in our judg ment, been utterly impracticable and would not have added a single chance to victory. The course suggested has been one of weakness and not of

The Easton (Maryland) Star gives an account of s joint meeting of the democrats of Delaware and faryland. It says:-

A grand mass meeting of at least 1,500 democrats from Maryland and Delaware met in council at Hall Town, on the Maryland and Delaware railroad, on the 15th inst. The greatest enthusiasm provalied, cliquent addresses were made by Colonel Hambleton, of Easton; Benjamin Briggs, the democratic candidate for Congress in Delaware; Rev. Ignatius Cooper and Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Delaware; Governor Saulsbury, Hon. Ell Saulsbury and other leading democrats from Dover were present.

Ben Butler reviewed his competitor, Richard H. Dans, Jr., in a toxy speech in Lynn Mass. on Satur-

Dana, Jr., in a texy speech in Lynn, Mass., on Satur-

day evening last.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of the 20th exclaims:—"No change is contemplated in the demo-cratic ticket for President and Vice President. Let us make Georgia sure for Seymour and Blair, trust-ing that other States will do their full duty."

Maryland Democrats Opposed to a Change of Candidates.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1868.

Richard B. Carmichael, one of the democrati electors at large for this State, publishes a letter this morning in regard to the proposed change of candi-dates. He says such action on the part of the Democratic National Committee would transcend any authority of the committee and would disclose a degree of arrogance without parallel. Judge Carmichael argues ably and at length against the proposed withdrawal of candidates.

mour and Blair.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 22, 1868. The democratic papers of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama look with disfavor upon any change of condidates and pronounce the proposition of the World and Intelligencer as ill-timed and injudicious

Political Procession in New Haven. A large democratic torchlight procession composed of delegations from all parts of the State paraded the affects this evening.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Sheridan Visits Fort Wallnee-The Condition of Colonel Forsyth-The Kioways Cand the Comanches on the Warpath— Colonel Royal's Column on the March—Fort Wallace and Officers Stationed There.
FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Oct. 6, 1868.

Major General Sheridan, accompanied by Captain Clous, Thirty-eighth regiment of infantry, arrived here to-day on a visit to Colonel Bankhead, commanding this post, and for the purpose of seeing Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, the gallant young officer who commanded the party of scouts in the recent expedition to the Delaware fork of the Re publican against vastly superior numbers of the progress in the way of recovery made in the case of Forsyth, and expressed his confidence in the success of the treatment of the patient under the supervision of Dr. Asch, of the department staff. Colonel Forsyth, though improving as regards his broken limb, is suffering from a complication of his condition by the appearance of erysipelas in the right arm be-tween the wrist and the elbow. This symptom indithis is solely attributed this difficulty with his arm. There is at present no signs foreshadowing the necessity of an amputation of the leg, and though it is thought under the most favorable circumstances that four months will have clapsed before the Colonel will be able to use the crutches, there seems to be no doubt in the minds of Doctors Asch, Turner and

Pitzgeraid that recovery is a mere question of time. The seventeen wounded scouts are also doing remarkably well, most of them having the use of their legs, passing their days in walking about.

General Sheridan has just received information from Fort Dodge respecting the temper of the Indians south of the Arkansas. Fro it despatches from Fort Dodge and reports brought in by scouts there seems now to be no doubt in the General's mind that the Kloways and Commiche nations towards the southwest have declared hostilities. This will result in a coallition with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. These four nations will be able to muster at least from 4,0% to 5,000 warriors, and mounted on feet animals will be able greatly to multiply the insecurity of the Plains.

As a preliminary to the war on the south side of

Plains.

As a preliminary to the war on the south side of the Arkansas a party of savages several days since made a dash upon the troops at Fort Dodge, but did not stop to like. As these plains forts, so called, are composed merely of a collection of barracks, this

garrisons would be composed to use their buildings for the double purpose of fort and quarters. The more permanent structures are built of stone and have in many instances loopholes and embrazures with that view. The broad extent of the plains over which theeye can scan presents too close an approach without timely warning of any hostile force.

Colonel Royal's companies of the Fifth cavalry are on the march, having!cht Fort Hays yesterday, Co.onel Royal will follow the line of operations towards the Republican as mentioned in my letter of about a week since. It is now presty generally believed that after their severe handling by Forsyth and the columns which are now operating between the Smoxy fill and the Republican river, that the savages have come to the conclusion that it is high time for them to be gettling towards the south. Several trails are reported by scoots, showing that large bodies of savages have crossed south between this and Fort high, so that it is believed it any remain north of this they consist merely of a few predatory bands which will keep up a diversion until the main body and stock shall have eluded pursuit from our forces.

It is unfortunate at this opportune time that there are not sufficient toops in the department to crowd the retaring savages and force them into a fight, which happy circumstance every soldier feels is all that is necessary to break the pride and nower of the treacherous savage. It is went for the unhunated to ask why the Indians are not forced into a fight, but when it is known that the distance between this point and Fort Hays is over a hundred miles, and eighty miles is the average distance between this point and Fort Hays is over a hundred miles, and eighty miles is the average distance between the closest posts, some idea may be formed of the area which either forces would have for marching several days on straight lines, and at angles with each other, while probably develop whether any large bodies of savages are in that section and verify or disprove the repo

Summery of Latest Desputches Received at Headquarters—Effect of the Resolution of the Indian Peace Commission—The Kapsas Volunteers—Indian Agents as Peace Commissioners - Employment of Indians as Cooks-Army Personals.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYS, KANSAS, Oct. 11, 1808.

The Indian tribes seem within the past week to have become considerably emboldened, and in all parts of the Department south of this point we find hem committing depredations on private property and even menacing the garrisoned posts almost with temerity. If the nations keep up this spirit there is no doubt of a speedy close of the war, the greatest trouble being in getting them into a fight. There is no doubt in accomplishing this when their numbers

but with anything like an equality of strength they take particular pains to keep clear of our columns

from several columns and posts within his depart ment in relation to the Indian hostilities now presas river, in this State, dated October 2, 1868, from Brevet Major General William B. Hazen, announces that on the preceding day, October 1, 100 Indians, supposed to be Klowas, attacked Fort Zarah. Lieutenant L. W. Cook, Third infantry, with a small force from Fort Larned, happened to be present at the time of the occurrence. With about twelve men he of the occurrence. With about twelve men marched out to meet the savages, and engaged the at three hundred yards. One Indian was killed and his body captured with all his accoutrements. Several were also wounded. While this preliminary en gagement was going on other troops in the fort were formed and marched to reinforce Lieutenant Cook. When these fresh troops appeared the savages fied, moving up the river. A short distance above they met a government provision train on its way to Fort Larned with rations. This the savages attacked, three wagons.

At daylight, October 2, the same party attacked a

ranche eight miles below Fort Larned, driving off all the stock. A small detachment, all that could safely be spared from the fort, were sent in pursuit. A very significant fact, indicating the warlike feeling of the Indians on the Arkansas, may be gathered from the circumstance that no Indians have come in, as they promised, to get their rations and return as very conclusive evidence that they into The war club captured by Lieutenant Cook is said by Curtis, the interpreter, to be Kiowa, from which it is judged that the hostile savages were of that na-

are very anxious to have a fair opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the hostilities which have

The officers find men on the line of the Arkansas are very anxious to have a fair opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the hostilities which have now fairly commenced in that vicinity. The force now stationed on the Arkansas is not adequate for operations of so prompt a nature as could be wished, and it is impossible to spare any from the country between this and the Plate without ancovering entirely this valuable section. Now that the war has assumed rather formidable dimensions more troops must be sent into this department in order to bring it to a speedy and successful termination.

The Major General commanding is also in receipt of intelligence from the expeditionary column of Brevet Brigadier General Luther P. Bradley, now operating in the regions of the Republican Pork and Beaver Creek. The despatch is dated from the Republican Fork October 5, 1886, six P. M. He says for five days he had been on a scout on the Beaver and made a circuit of 150 miles. He saw no Indians nor buffulces. On the Beaver and made a circuit of 150 miles. He saw no Indians nor buffulces. On the Beaver, twenty-toye miles east of the Fort Wallace trait, he found a "lodge-pole trait," or trail indicating the removal of Indian families, some days old, and turning south towards short Nose creek. The trail was evidently of a large party, and the General thinks it probably the same that fought Porsyth on September 17 last. He thought it best not to follow, as the party had at least three days start and there were but three days rations left in the command. He thinks, however, that the Piffth examiry, under Brevet Colonel Royal, now moving towards the Republican, will encounter the savage party. General Braidey says there is a great scarcity of game in the region traversed by nimit of the Piffth examiry and infantry would follow.

Bepaticles from frevet Brigader General William H. Transc, dated at Fort Lyon, Colorado Teritory, Colorado Fiffth cavalry and infantry would follow. Bepatches from the second examiry towards the ktowards fo

army on the Plains, and untranimelled by a mistinformed or dehided body of philanthropists there is
now every prospect of suppressing Indian hostilities, as far as the nations now in revolt
are concerned, for all time to come. It
may be mentioned as one of the peculiar
instances of the control of the Peace Commissioners
over the Indians and the fidelity of the latter to
their promises, that in the recent engagement with
the savages several Peace Commission indians were
captured from the bodies of dead Indians.
Governor Crawford, of Kansas, and General Sheridan agree entirely upon a most vigorous war policy
towards the Indians. The Governor has returned to
Topeka and the regiment of volunteer cavairy as
thorized to be raised in this State it is expected will
be in the field by the beginning of November. The
organization will consist of ten companies of 160
men each.
it is understood that a pack of Indian agents have
set out for the Arkansas to attempt to induce the

thorized to be raised in this State if its expected will be in the field by the beginning of November. The organization will consist of ten companies of 160 men each.

it is understood that a pack of Indian agants have set out for the Arkanasa to attempt to induce the indians in that region to resurt to their reservations. Those men have not the sympathy or oven the respect of a single officer in the army, and it is not thought that their errand of peace, from no less patriotic motives than to resume their lucrative trade with the indians, will meet with ady encouragement from any source in the army. The general commanding the department is certain not to show them any favor, and if half a dozen are scalped the country will not be the worse off, and there is little prospect of any serious lamentation on the part of the army. As soon as cold weather comes on we may look for overtures of peace from the now rebellious savages; but no propositions whatever will be entertained until they are so crippled that they will not be able, as usual, to renew hostinities as soon as the weather in spring becomes suitable to their purposes. General Sheridan has authorized the enployment of the rebellious Indians have for some time past been making overtures for a coalition with these tribes against the whites, but the latter have rejected them with great camphasis. The tie Indians are known to be mortal enmines of the Kidwas and Chevennes, while the Osages and the Cheyennes induige in the bitterest animosity towards each other. The band of ties win will be accepted number about 150 warriors and the Osages as many more. The Osages are expected here in a few days. This action on the part of General Sheridan is another evidence of the carnestess with which he has entered the campaign. The friendly Indians, rejoiced at the opportunity to unito against the hostile Indians, will constitute a very valuable accession to the army, and while doing the perifors dity of soouts will enable almost an equal number of troops to be relieved fro

business, wantier he was ordered on official Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Myles W. Keogh, captain seventh as a life and light was the captain seventh as a li tain seventh cavatry, and Lieutenants schontoin and Borden are now at task post. Dr. E. W. Pierce has been assured for duty at Port Lyons, and pr. a. ran at Port Wallace.